VOL. I.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

J. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON. EDITORS OF THE STANDARD.

And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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No paper in the South has advertising facilities superior to the Standard. Letters must be addressed to

W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

Slavery in Maryland.

In the House of Representatives, on the 17th Mr. Schenck (Rep. Ohio) offered a resolution reciting the published advertisement for the sale of a colored man at Annapolis, Maryland, on the Sth of December, convicted by the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County, and sentenced to be sold as a slave, quire into the same and report whether such for Congress to take on the subject.

Mr. Stevens (Rep., Pa.) said he wi Slavery. Not many weeks ago two very had become too warm for them; that the day before they left they saw seven negroes | advantage. sold into Slavery at public auction, some of them for seven years; and that they saw several others whipped with stripes on the naked back at the whipping post under the dis-criminating laws of Florida. He thought the inquiry should be enlarged and extended to all the Slave States. Maryland said he, although close to the free States, was more imbued with the old virus of Slavery than any of the Southern States that have been conquered, except, perhaps, Kentucky. I think it even beats Kentucky. The Slave portion of Maryland, with one-sixth of her white population, viz., 100,000 white people, have an equal power with the free portions, that have a white population of 660,000, and she is carrying on her government in that way. My judgment is that there is no such thing as a republican form of government there, and I hope that the distinguished and able gentleman from Maryland (Francis Thomas) will, before this Congress adjourns, move that Congress shall give to Maryland a form of government, which shall apportion he reprentation according to, and on the basis of population, and shall modify her laws so that men shall not be sold into Slavery

right under the eye of the Capitol. Mr. Shenck (Rep., Ohio) said he had in the first place drawn the resolution giving it more scope, and directing an inquiry into all kindred cases and subjects, but it had occurred to him that the Judiciary Committee might very conveniently make an investigation of this particular instance, which seemed to present itself as a sort of specimen case, without interfering with the performance of its other duties. If any attempt was made to send the Judiciary Committee or a Select Committee with power to examine witnesses in all parts of the country, it might result in their not having a report for a long time to come. He was, however, by no means unfriendly to such a general investigation.-Every one must have concluded that in the present temper of the Chief Executive of the United States, they had no right to expect that he would lend any aid of the power vested in him to carry out the laws of the United States, to prevent inequality and oppression. He proceeded to narrate an instance of oppression in Georgia, where the colored agent of a Philadelphia benevolent society was arrested on a charge of vagrancy, and condemned to the chain gang for the

term of 12 months. Mr. Lawrence (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend the resolution so as to direct the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation is necessary to protect loyal citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property in the lately rebellious States, excepting Tennessee. He sent up and had read by the Clerk an extract from a loyal Georgian newspaper of the 8th December, showing that at the late Equal Rights Convention held in Macon, delegates representing 50 counties reported 150 murders within the last 10 months, and in no instance did the civil authority attempt to bring the murderers to justice.

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was adopted.

REORGANIZATION OF MARYLAND .- It is anderstood that the Hon. Francis Thomas has prepared a bill, guaranteeing a Republican form of Government to Maryland, which he will soon introduce in the House. The Southern portion from exercising a preponderating influence over the western part of

Want less than you have, and you will al- Suffrage bill, till after the holidays. It is

For the Standard. Robbery and Murder in Johnston.

Messrs. Editors :- On the night of the 17th inst. a band of robbers, seven or eight in number, broke into the Store house of Thomas Oliver, at Pine Level, on the North-Carolina Railroad, four miles from Smithfield station. Mr. Oliver was in his dwelling near his store, and hearing the robbers preaking in, he got from his bed and started to his store to protect his property, when he was shot six times and was very scriously, if not mor-tally wounded. They got but little if any money; but took as many goods as they could carry off. He did not recognize any of the parties. On the same night, a band of armed men went to the house of Lucinda Batlen, a widow lady, and rapped at her door and asked for admittance, saying they were very cold. She thinking it was some of her neighbors, ordered a servant to open the door and make a fire. The servant did so, when they entered and went to the bed where she was and demand ed her money, presenting a revolver at her; she did not give up her money, when one of the party struck her on the head with a pistol, though inflicting no serious wound upon her. They found her keys and got what specie and currency she had. She recognized one of the parties only.

Dec. 19th, 1866.

EXTRAORDINARY.—The five leading journals of Paris contain long and circumstantial accounts of a distinguished engineer whose head was turned perfectly white by a most frightful dream. The engineer had visited a rough and unfrequented mineral region for the purpose of exploring and reporting to a company of capitalists upon the richness of a certain mine. The night of his arrival, and before he descended into the mine, he lodged at a small in and, after devouring a pound or two of pork chops, went to bed. He dreamed that he had visited the mine and was being hauled up, when he discovered that the rope was almost severed, and there was only a single strand to support his weight and that of the bucket in which he was being drawn up .-Suddenly, when he had ascended two hundred feet, the rope, he dreamed, gave way, and he uttered a fearful shrick, which roused the inmates of the house, and when they burst open the door of the dreamer's room, they found a white headed man in the place of the black baired young gentleman who had retired a few hours before. The story is well authenticated, and his is not the first instance on record of a man's hair having been turned white from the effects of a dream.

MECHANICAL USES OF CASTOR OIL-It is and directing the Judiciary Committee to in- not as universally known as it deserves to be that castor oil is as useful in the trades as it proceeding was not in direct conflict with is as a medicine. It is much better to soften the Constitution of the United States and and to redeem old leather than any other oil with the act to protect all persons in the known; when boots and shoes are greased United States in their civil rights, and fur- with it, the oil will not at all interfere with nish the means of their vindication. Also the polishing afterwards, as is the case with to inquire whether any steps have been taken lard, olive, or any other oil. In Parrisburg by the President to enforce that law and Pennsylvania, the old leather hose of some prevent such outrage; the Committee to have of the fire companies was greased with it, power to send for persons and papers, and to and found to become almost as soft and flexreport what action is necessary and proper lible as new leather. Leather belts for transmitting motion in machinery will usually last three to five years, according to the wear make a suggestion, and to see whether the and tear they are exposed to, when greased inquiry should not be enlarged. It would with castor oil they will last ten years or be recollected that in the Constitutional A. more, as they always remain flexible and do mendment abolishing Slavery, it was declar- not crack. Besides this advantage, castor ed that Slavery should not exist except tor oil will prevent slipping, so that a belt three crime, of which the party should be convicted. inches wrde, impregnated with it, will be Maryland was not the only State in the South | equal to a belt four and a half inches wide where occasion of that unfortunate excep- without castor oil. It is necessary, however, tion was taken to sell colored people into to wait twenty four hours, till the oil has disappeared from the surface and penetrated respectable persons, a gentleman and his the leather, otherwise the freshly greased surwife, had called upon him and told him that face will cause slipping. That rats and other they had just come from Florida, where it vermin detest anything impregnated with castor oil, and will not touch it, is another

OUT OF THE DEPTHS .- Wonders will never cease. Lovers of natural history were in ecstacies not long since, in view of the discovery of the eyeless fish-fat, frisky fellows -fresh from the flowing underground streams of the Mammoth Cave. This morning we were presented with a number of lively little fish by our friend Joseph Winch, Esq., which were thrown up from a depth of some thirty feet below the surface iu Bryan, Ohio. In boring for water in the locality men-

tioned, the augur, after penetrating a depth of twenty-eight or thirty feet, suddenly dropped two or three feet, having evidently encountered a subterranean canal of some description, containing water; a strong and continuous stream of which has continued to be thrown out at the surface ever since .-The water is very cold, and is strongly im-

pregnated with sulphur. Immense quantities of these little fish are forced up with water, and, on being placed in vases supplied with water from almost any section of the country, continue as lively and vigorous as when first making their appearance on terra firma. They seem to belong to the "chub" family, are beautifully variegated, have keen bright eyes, and seem to live and grow fat on nothing !-Pittsburg Chronicle.

EXPOSURE OF A DIAMOND ROBBERY.-Recently a business man of San Francisco was informed by his wife that her diamond jewelry had been stolen. As the set was worth nearly \$1,500, he naturally felt anxious about the matter, and used the utmost endeavors to discover the perptrator of the robbery, but without success. The police, after searching high and low for the stolen property, acknowledged themselves beaten, and gave up the search. Subsequently the husband made a lucky speculation in real estate, and naturally his spouse demanded another diamond set. Thereupon the good-natured husband called at one of the Montgomery street establishments and asked to be shown something above the ordinary. A number of patterns were exhibited, but none pleased Brown. He wanted something more outre. Finally, the jeweler said :- "I have a very valuable set which was pawned to me by a lady more than a year ago, which I sup pose she will never redeem, as I see her pass the door every day, and she has never alluded to the matter. I'll show them to you, and if you fancy them, I'll see whether she is willing to sell them." He went to his safe and browht out a set of jewelry, which the moment Brown clappled his eyes upon, he identified ai the set stolen from his wife. It turned out of course, that the "dear woman," having set ber eyes upon a trinket which she dured not to expect her husband to pur chase, had pawned her jewels, and kept the

transaction a profound secret. STRICKEN OUT .- The House to-day struck out the item in the appropriation bill providing for a pardon clerk for the President.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Examirer says :

"No important measure is likely to be matured till after recess. Mr. Stevens' reconstruction-territorial bill has a majority of the House, and its believed of the Senate object of reconstruction is to prevent the also. Mr. Sumner will probably propose to ter-

morial from Norfolk in favor of that measure. The President is not expected to communicate his message with a veto of the District

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1866.

States.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which was begun and held at the City of

of the Senate, pro tempore, on the eightenth, day of July, and continued so to act until the close of the session. Galusha A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONTINUED.]

"On tobacco, cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut, and manufactured of all descriptions, (not including snuff, cigars, and smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stems in or made exclusively of stems,) fifteen cents per pound;
"On snuff manufactured of tobacco, on [or] stems, or of any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry or damp, of all descriptions, twenty cents

per pound;
"On mineral or medicinal waters, or waters from springs impregnated with minerals, one cent for each bottle containing not more than one quart; when containing more than one quart, two cents for each bottle; Tailors, boot and shomakers, milliners and

dressmakers, making clothing or articles of dress for men's, women's, or children's wear, to order as custom-work, and not for sale generally, shall, to the amount of one thousand dollars, be exempt from duty, and for any excess beyond the amount of one thousand dollars shall pay a duty of one per centum ad valorem; "On umbrellas and parasols, made of cotton, silk, or other material, three per centum ad va-

"On all ships, barques, and brigs, schooners, sloops, sail-boats, steamboats, (no: including the engine,) canal boats, and all other vessels or water-craft hereafter built, made, or constructed,

two per cent;
"On sugar-candy and all confectionery made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at fourteen cents per pound or less, two cents per pound; when valued at exceeding fourteen cents and not exceeding forty cents per pound, three cents per pound; when valued at exceeding forty cents per pound, or when sold otherwise than by the pound, five per centum ad valorem; "Ou all gold leaf, fifteen cents per pack, con taining not more than twenty books of twenty-

five leaves each : On castings of iron exceeding ten pounds in weight for each casting, not otherwise provided for in this act, or in the act to which this act is an amendment, one dollar and ofty cents per ton: Provided. That there shall be deducted from duties assessed upon railroad cars any duties which may have been assessed and paid upon car wheels under the provisions of this act;
"On clocks and time-pieces, and on clock

movements when sold without being eased, three entam advalorem.' That section seven be, and hereby is amended, by requiring the taxes provided for in that sec-tion to be levied, collected and paid annually, by any person or persons owning, possessing, or keeping any carriage, yacht, plate, or biliard-table; by inserting in the first paragraph of Schedule A, after the words "kept for use," the

That section seventy-eight be, and hereby is amended, by reducing the duty so that on horned eattle, slaughtered, the duty shall be twenty cents per head, on sheeps and lambs, slaughtered, the duty shall be three cents per head, and on hogs, slaughtered, exceeding one hundred pounds it weight, without regard to age, six cents each, and no duty shall be charged on hogs slaughtered of less weight; and the cattle, hogs, and sheep slaughtered by any person for his or her own consumption, not exceeding six of each, shall be

exempt from duty. That section ninety-one be amended by striking one the word "gas" wherever it occurs, and by striking out the words "or on any articles manu ctured" after the word "advertisements. That secion ninety-three be amended so that in case of neglect or refusal to make the returns referred to in said section the proceedings thereafter for the assessment and collection of the duty

shall be in the same manner as provided for in other cases of neglect. That section ninety-nine be amended by striking out the words 'ninety-three" preceeding the words "of this act," and inserting "ninety-

That section one hundred and two be, and hereby is amended, by striking out the words "thereupon allow and deduct from, and inserting m lien thereof the words "allow upon;" by str cing out the words "added to the amount, after deducting the allowance of per centum, as afore-said," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "paid by the purchaser of such stamped paper, vellum, or parchment;" and by striking out the word "discount" and inserting in lieu thereof

the word "commission."

That section one hundred and twelve be, and hereby is amended, by inserting, after the word "district" where it first occurs, as follows: "of which the deceased person was a resident;' by inserting after the word "district," wh next occurs, as follows: "of which the deceased person was a resident."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That on and after the first day of May, eighteeen hundred and sixty-three, no person or persons, association, firm or corporation, shall make, sell, or offer for saic, or dispose of any lottery ticket or fractional part thereof, or any policy of numbers in any lottery, or any token, certificate or device repre-senting or intended to represent the holder, or any other person or persons, as entitled or to be entitled in any lottery, lottery scheme or game of hazard or chance to be drawn, to any prize or share or part of a prize, or any sum or part or share of any sum of money, or other article of value, or any fractional part thereof, without af-fixing thereto an adhesive stam or stamps denonxing thereto an adnessive stain of stamps deno-ting the duty imposed by this act, and in de-fault thereof shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every such offence; and no prize or part of a prize drawn to or by any ticket, or frac-tional part thereof, token, certificate or device as aforesaid, and no sum of money or thing of value made payable or deliverable upon any stake or investment or risk in, or upon any policy of num-bers, shall be demanded or recovered by any 6 gsl proceedings or otherwise without the ticket or fractional part thereof, or policy of numbers, token, certificate, or device, shall have been duly stamped at the time of the making sale or deliv-ery or disposal thereof: Provided, That, in addi-tion to all other penalties and forfeitures now imposed by law for the evasion of stamp duties, any person who shall purchase, obtain, or re-ceive any lottery ticket, or fractional part there of, or any token, certificate or device representing or intended to represent a lottery ticket, or fractional part thereof, or any policy of numbers, without first having thereon the stamp imposed by this act, may recover from the person of whom the same was purchased, obtained, or received, at any time within three years thereafter, before any court of competent jurisdiction, a sum equal to twice the amount paid for such ticket or fractional part thereof, token, certificate or device, or staked or invested in or upon any policy of numbers as aforesaid, with just and legal costs: Provided further, That the stamp duty herein provided for, shall be classed in the act to which this act is an amendment under Schedule B, as 'Lottery tickets, fractional parts of lottery

tickets, policies of numbers in lotteries, tokens, certificates, or devices in any form, representing the holder, or any person or persons, as entitled, or to be entitled, in any lottery, scheme, or game of hazard or chance, hereafter to be drawn, to any rize or postion of a prize or sum of money, or hare thereof, or other article of value, or any ortion or share thereof, when such ticket, fractional part of a ticket, policy of numbers, token, ertificate, or device, shall not exceed one dollar the amount risked, or in the retail price there f, fifty cents, (50,) when such ticket, fractional art of a ticket, policy, token, certificate, or deice, shall exceed one dollar in the amount risk-1, or in the retail price thereof, then for each and very dollar, or fractional part thereof, over and ove one dollar, as before mentioned, an addi-onal fifty cents, (50:) Provided, however, That Stamp duty herein provided for shall be con-rued to authorize any lottery, or the sale of any

of, or in violation of the laws of any state or territory; and nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to prevent the several states, within the limits theseof, from placing a duty, tax, or license, for state purposes, on any sale of lottery tickets on which a duty is required to be

paid by this act." Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any per Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the first day of December, A. D. 1862, and mided on Wednesday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1863.

PUBLIC ACTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President. HANNIBAL HAM LIN, Vice President, and President of the Senate. Solomon Foote was elected President as aforesaid, when limited to fatal or non-fatal inas aforesaid, when limited to fatal or non-fatal in

jury to persons while travelling.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all contracts for the purchase or sale of gold or silver coin, or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money or currency secured by piedge or deposit, or other disposition of gold or silver coin of the United States, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be in writing or printed, and signed by the parties or their agents or attorneys, and shall have one or more adhesive stamps, as provided in the act to which this is an amendment, equal in amount to one half of one per centum and interest at the rate of six per cen tum per annum on the amount so loaned, pledged, or deposited. And if any such loan, pledge or deposite. And I ally such toan, pleage, or deposit, made for a period not exceeding three days, shall be renewed or in any way extended for any time whatever, said loan, pleage or deposit, shall be subject to the duty imposed on loans exceeding three days. And no loan of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States, as aforesaid, or of any certificate or other evidence of deposit payable in gold or silver coin, shall be made exceeding in amount the par value of the coin pledged or deposited as security; and any such loan so made, or attempted to be made, shall be utterly void: Provided, That if gold or silver coin be loaned at its par value it shall be subject only to the duty imposed on other loans: Provided, however, That noth-ing herein contained shall apply to any transac-tion by or with the government of the United

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all con

tracts, loans, or sales of gold and silver coin and

bullion, not made in accordance with this act, shall be wholly and absolutely void; and in addition to the penaltits provided in the act to which this is an amendment, any party to said contract may, at any fime within one year from the date of the contract, bring suit before any court of com-petent jurisdiction to recover back, for his own ise and benefit, the money paid on any contract not made in accordance with this act. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That section one hundred and ten be, and hereby is, amended as follows: "Any memorandum, cheek, receipt, or other witten or printed evidence of an amoun of money to be paid on demand, or at a time de-signated, shall be considered as a promissory note signated, shall be considered as a promissory note within the meaning of that section, and shall be stamped accordingly; and that Schedule B, following said section be, and is hereby amended, so that any inland bill of exchange, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding twenty dollars, otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note shall (in lieu of the duties prescribed in Schedule B) have a stamp or stamps affixed thereon denoting a duty, upon every sum of two hundred dollars or any fractional part thereof, if payable on demand or at any time not exceeding thirty-three days including the grace from the date or sight, of one cent,

If payable at any time not less than thirty-three days, including the grace, from date or sight, of words "far hire or for passengers;" and by ex-empting from duty plate belonging to religious two cents, (02.) If payable at any time not less than sixty-three days, as aforesaid, and not exceeding ninety-three

days, including the grace, from date or sight, of three cents, (15.) If payable at any time not less than ninety three days, as aforesaid, and not exceeding four months from date or sight and grace, of four cents, (04.)

If pryable at any time not less than four months, as aforesaid, and not exceeding six nonths from date or sight, or gr. ce, of six cents, If payable at any time exceeding six months

from date or sight and grace, of ten cents, (10.)
And that Schedule B, following section one hundred and ten be, and is hereby further amended, so that the stamp duty on certificates of any other description than those specified in said schedule, in lieu of ten cents as therein prescribed, shall be five cents, (05.) On passage tickets by any vessel from a port of the United States to a foreign port, costing thirty

dollars or less, lifty cents, (50.)
On any power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any scrip or certificate of profits or memorandum, showing an interest in the profits or accamulations of any corporation or association, if for a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, ten cents.

On any policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description whether against per by sea, or by tire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance; company or its agents, or by any other company or person in which the premium or assessment shall not exceed ten dollars,

On any bill of sale by which any ship or vessel or any part thereof shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons when the consideration shall not exceed five hundred dollars, there shall be affixed a stamp or stamps denoting a duty of twenty-five cents, (25.) If the consideration exceeds five hundred and does not exceed one thousand dollars, the duty shall be fifty cents, (50.)

If the consideration exceeds one thousand dollars, for each and every additional amount of one thousand dollars, or any fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, the duty in ad-dition shall be fifty cents, (50.) On each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, a stamp

duty shall be paid equal to that imposed on the original instrument. Any power of attorney, conveyance, or docu-ment of any kind made, or purporting to be made, in any foreign country to be used in the United States shall pay the same duty as is required by law on similar instruments or documents when made or issued in the United States; and the party to whom the same is issued, or by whom it is to be used, shall, before using the same, affix there

on the stamp or stamps indicating the duty re quired. ment of money, or as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money, in lieu of the duties imposed as prescribed in Schedule B following the one hundred and tenth section, shall have a stamp or stamps affixed thereon de noting a duty upon every sum of two hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of ten

No conveyance, deed, mortgage, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, realty, or other property shall be sold, granted, assigned or oth erwise conveyed, or shall be made as security for the payment of any sum of money, shall be required to pay a stamp duty of more than the sum of one thousand dollars, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

cents, (10.)

No stamp duty shall be required on powers of attorney or any other paper relating to applica-tions for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to the receipt thereof from time to time; or indemnity awarded for depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians; nor on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note shall have affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note shall be required to be placed on such papers: Provided, That the stamp duty placed thereon is the highest rate required for said instruments, or either of them; nor on certificates of the measurement or weight of animals, wood, coal, or other articles; nor on deposit notes to mutual insurance companies for insurance upon which policies subject to stamp duties have be, issued; nor on any certificate of the record of a deed or other instrument in writing, or of the acknowledgment or proof thereof by attesting

The duty or stamp required for transportation by express companies and others is hereby re-pealed, and such transportation shall be exempt from stamp duty.

That the stamp duty on a contract or agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, as now provided for in Schedule B, or any letter, memorandum, for other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons for or relating to the charter of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer does not evered one hun-

exceeding three hundred tons, three dollars, (\$3.) Exceeding three hundred tons and not exceed- this act. ing six hundred tons, five dollars, (\$5.) Exceeding six hundred tons, ten dollars, (\$10.)

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the com-missioner of internal revenue be, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such method for the can cellation of stamps as a substitute for or in addition to the method now prescribed by law, as he may deem expedient and effectual. And he is further authorized in his discretion to make the application of such method imperative upon the manufacturers of proprietary articles, and upon stamps of a nominal value exceeding twenty-live

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, on and after the passage of this act, any person or per-sons owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any canal company or canal navigation or slack-water corporation, or turnpike companies, being indebted for any sum or sums of money for which bonds or other evidences of indebtedness have been issued, payable in one or more years after date, upon which interest is, or shall be, stipulated to be paid, or coupons repre-senting the interest, shall be or shall have been issued to be paid; and all dividends in scrip or money, or sums of money, thereafter declared due or payable to stockholders of any canal navigation, or slack-water or turnpike company, as part of the carnings, profits, or gains, of said companies, shall be subject to and pay a duty of three per centum on the amount of all such in-terest, or coupons, or dividends, whenever the same shall be paid; and said canal companies or canal navigation, or slack-water corporations, or turnpike companies, or any person or persons possessing, or having the care or management of any canal company, or canal navigation or slack-water coporation, or turnpike company, are here-by authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments made to any person, persons, or party, after the first day of July, as after said, on account of any interest, or coupons, or dividends due and payable, as aforesaid, the duty or sum of three per centum; and the duties de ducted, as aforesaid, and certified by the presi-dent or other proper officer of said company or corporation, shall be a receipt and discharge, ac-cording to the amount thereof, of said canal companies or canal navigation, or slack-water corporations, or turnpike companies, and the owners, possessors, and agents thereof, on divi-dends and on bonds or other evidences of their indebtedness upon which interest or coupons are payable, holden by any person or party whatsover, and a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the when said interest or coupons or dividends become due or payable, and as often as every six months, to the commissioner of internal revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the duties received and chargeable, as aforesaid, during the time when such duties have accrued or should accrue, and remaining unaccounted for; and there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration, under eath or affirmation, it manner and form as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, of the presi-dent, treasurer, or some proper officer of said canal company or canal or navigation and slackwater corporation or turnpike companies, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties so withheld and received during the time when such duties have accrued or should neerue, and not accounted for; and for any default in the making or rendering of such list or return, with the declaration annexed, as aforesaid, the person or persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such canal company or canal, navigation or slack-water corporation or turnpike companies, making such default, shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of five hundred dollars; and in case of any default in making or rendering said list, or of any default in the payment of the duty, or any part thereof, accruing lectors for their services, and that of their depu or which should accure, the assessment and col-lection shall be made according to the general provisions of the act to which this act is an letters and documents received or sent and ex-

person or persons, firms, companies, or corpora-tions, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any ferry-boat, or vessel used of the provisions of the act to which this act is as a ferry-boat, propelled by steam or horse power, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, quantity of spirits so shipped shall be added to shall be subject to pay a duty of one and one half of one per centum upon the gross receipts of such ferry-boat; and the return and payment thereof shall be made in the manner prescribed the act to which this act is an amendment.

See. 10. And be it further enacted, That on and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations carrying on or doing an express business shall, in heu of the tax and starm duties imposed by existing laws he substantial duties imposed by existing laws he substantial. stamp duties imposed by existing laws, he subject to any pay a duty of two per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts of such express venue to pay over to the treasurer of the Uni ousiness, and shall be subject to the same provisions, rules, and penalties as are prescribed in sec-tion eighty of the act to which this is an amendmend, for the persons, firms, companies, or cor-

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income, of any person, under the act to which this act is an amendment, the amount actually paid by such person for the rent of the dwelling-house or estate transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and

on which he resides shall be first deducted from the gains, profit, or income of such person. Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no duty shall be required to be assessed or collected on beer, lager beer, ale, or porter, brewed or, manufactured, or on coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asplaltu shale, peat, petrolum, or rock oil, distilled spirits. cotton or woollen fabries, when brewed, manufactured, or distilled prior to the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, whether the same was removed for consumption or sale, not, when the owner, agent, or superintendent of the brewery or premises in which such articles as aforesaid were made, manufactured, produced, distilled, shall furnish to the assessor of the district, without costs or expense to the United States, satisfactory proof that such beer, lager beer, ale, or porter, or such coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, as plealtum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, dis-tilled spirits, cotton or woollen fabrics, was ac-tually brewed, manufactured, produced, or distilled prior to the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, as aforesaid: Provided. That, in addition to the fractional parts of a barrel allowed in section fifty or the act which this act is an amendment, fractional parts of a barrel may be thirds and sixths when the quantity therein contained is not greater than such fractional part represents: Provided, further, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a duty only of sixty cents for each and every barrel containing not more than thirty one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for fractional parts of a barrel: And provided, further, That the commissioner of internal revenue is authorized to make rules providing for deductions on account of leakage, from the quantity of spirituous liquors subject to taxation, under the act to which this act is an amendment, not exceeding five per centum of the amount re-moved for sale; and said deductions shall be so adjusted in the different of the United States as proportioned, as nearly as practicable, to the distances over which the manufacturer usually transports said liquors for the wholesale thereof; and the owner of the aforesaid liquors shall be

charged with and pay the expense of ascertaining | are other expenses for collecting the revenue. the leakage. Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That any brewer of ale, beer, lager beer, porter, or other malt liquors, shall be required to render accounts. and make returns on the first day of each and every month, and no oftener; and no brewer of ale, beer, porter, or other malt liquors, shall here after be required to keep a record or an account, or to report or return the quantities of grain or other vegetable productions, or other substances put into the marsh-tub by him or his agent or superintendent for the purpose of producing mailiquors, any law to the contrary notwithstanding Sec. 14. And be it further enacted. That every incorporated bank, or other bank legally authori zed to i4sue notes as circulation, which sha neglect or omit to make dividends or additions to its surplus or contingent funds as often as once in six months, shall, in lieu thereof, make returns under oath, to the commissioner of internal rev enue, on the first days of Sanuary and July it each year, or within thirty days thereafter, of the amount of profits which have accrued or been earned and received by said bank during the six months next preceding said first days of January and July; and at the time of making such returns, shall pay to the commissioner of internal revenue itery tickets, tokens, or certificates, represenng shares or fractional parts of shares therein,
ithin any state or territory of the United States
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sistant assessors to proceed through every part of their respective districts, and inquire after and concerning all persons being within the assessment districts where they respectively reside, and liable to license duty under the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is in addition, and assess such persons as in said acts is required.— And all liaenses so assessed shall continue in force until the first day of May next succeeding. force until the first day of May next succeeding.
And all licenses granted after the first day of May
in any year shall expire on the first day of May
following, and shall be issued upon the payment
of a ratable proportion of the whole amount of
duty imposed for such license; and each license
so granted shall be dated on the first day of the
month in which it is issued: Provided, That any person, firm, or corporation that on the first day of May next shall hold an unexpired license, shall be assessed a ratable proportion for the time be-tween the expiration of the license and the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That in any collection district where, in the judgment of the commissioner of internal revenue, the facilities for procurement and distribution of stamped veilum, parehment or paper, and adhesive stamps are or shall be insufficient, the commissioner, as aforesaid, is authorized to farnish, supply, and deliver to the collector of any such district a suitable quantity or amount of stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, and adhesive stamps, with-out prepayment therefor, and shall allow the est rate of commissions to the collector al owed by law to any other parties purchasing the same, and may, in advance, require of any such collector a bond, with sufficient sureties to sn amount equal to the value of any stamped vellum, parchment or paper, and adhesive stamps which may be placed in his hands and remain unaccounted for, conditioned for the faithful return, when ever so required, of all quantities or amounts un-disposed of, and for the payment, monthly, of all quantities or amounts, sold or not, remaining on hand. And it shall be the duty of such collector to supply his deputies with, or sell to other par within his district who may make applica tion therefor, stamped vellum, parchment or paper, and adhesive stamps, upon the same terms allowed by law, or under the regulations of the commissioner of internal revenue, who is hereby uthorized to make such other regulations, not acconsistent herewith, for the security of the United States and the better accommodation of se public in relation to the matters hereinbefor mentioned, as he may judge necessary and expe dient: Provided, that no instrument, docum or paper made, signed, or issued prior to the first day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, without heing duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall, for that cause, be deemed invalid and of no effect: And provided, That no instrument, document, writing, or paper required by law to be stamped, signed, or issued ng duly stamped prior to the day aforesaid, or copy thereof, shall be admitted or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamps, deno ave been affixed thereto or used thereon, and the initials of the persons using or affixing the same, together with the date when the same is so used or affixed, shall have been placed thereon by such person. And the person dersiring to use any such instrument, document, writing, or paper as evidence, or his agent or attorney, is authorized in the presence of the court to stamp the same as heretolore provided by law. Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That, in ad-

cutating the commission of collectors of internal revenue in districts whence distilled spirits are shipped to be sold in other districts in pursuance the principal on which the commissions of such collectors are calculated, and a corresponding on which the commissions of the collectors in the districts to which such spirits are shipped are calculated: Provided, however, That the salary of no collector shall exceed ten thousand dollars in the aggregate, or more than five thousand dol lars exclusive of the expenses of administering

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That it shall States, monthly, or offener, if required by the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which may come into his hands or possession, for which the treasurer shall give proper receipts and porations owning or possessing or having the management of railroads, steamboats, and terry-boats; and all acts or part[s] of acts inconsistent render true and faithful accounts of all public moneys received or paid out, or paid to the treas-urer of the United States, exhibiting proper vouchers therefor, and the same shall be received and examined by the fifth auditor of the treasury, who certificate, to the first comptroller for his decision thereon; and the commissioner, as aforesaid, when such accounts are settled as herein provided for, shall transmit a copy thereo' to the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of moneys in his hands, and shall, prior to the entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond, with suffi-cient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by t e first comptroller, in a sum of not less than one hundred thousand dol-lars, payable to the United States, conditioned that said commissioner shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to law, and shall justly and faithfully account for and pay over to the United States, in obedience to law and in compliance with the order or regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which may come into his hands or possession, and for the safe-keeping and faithful account of all stamps, adhesive stamps, or vellum, parchment or paper bearing a stamp denoting any duty thereon; which bond shall be filed in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, and such commis sioner shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen and increase his official bond as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the President shall appoint in the department of the treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person, who shall be called the deputy commissioner of internal re-

venue, with an annual salary of twenty-five hun-dred dollars, who shall be charged with such duties in the bureau of internal revenue as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as may be required by law, and who shall act as commissioner of internal revenue in the ab-sence of that officer, and exercise the privilege of franking all letters and documents pertaining to the office of internal revenue. Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the

Secretary of the Treasury may appoint not ex-

ceeding three revenue agents whose duties shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to aid in the prevention, detection, and

ounishment of frauds upon the revenue, who shall be paid such compensation as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, not ex-ceeding two thousand dollars per annum. The above salaries to be paid in the same manner as Sec. 21. And be it turther enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is here by, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person who shall be called the eashier of internal duties, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, who shall have charge of the moneys received in the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to his office be said commissioner, under the re-guiations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and before entering upon his duties as eashier he shall give a bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the solicitor, that he will faithfully account for all the moneys, or other articles of value, belonging to the United States, which may come into his hands, and perform all the duties enjoined upon his office, according to law and regulations, as aforesaid; which bond shall be deposited with the first comptroller of the treasury. Sec. 22. And be it forther enacted, That in lieu

of the pay allowed by law, the several assessors, from the date of their appointment, shall be allowed and paid a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and in addition thereto, where the receipts of the collection dis-

of a collection district shall exceed four hundred thousand dollars, and shall not exceed eight hundred thousand, one fourth of one per centum upon the excess of receipts over four hundred thousand several assessors shall, on the first Monday of May next, and on the first Monday of May in each dollars; where the receipts shall exceed eight hundred thousand dollars, one tenth of one per centum upon such excess; but the salary of no assessor shall in any case exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. And the several assessors shall be allowed and paid the sums actually expended for office rent not exceeding the pate of the salary of the several assessors. succeeding year, direct and cause the several as

NO. 120.

be allowed and paid the sums actually expended for office rent, not exceeding the rate of five hundred dollars per annum. The commissioner of internal revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to allow each assessor such clerks as he may deem necessary for the proper transaction of business, and to fix their compensation. St ch [Such] assessors shall also be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on letters and documents received or sent, and exclusively relating to official business, and for stationery and blank books used in the execution of their duties; and the compensation berein specified shall be in full for all expenses not otherwise particularly authorized. And assistant assessors shall, in addition to pay and expenses not otherwise particularly authorized. And assistant assessors shall, in addition to pay and charges allowed by law, also be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on letters and documents received or sent, and exclusively relating to official business: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to fix such additional state of comparations. shall be, and ite is a compensation to be made to additional rates of compensation to be made to assessors and assistant assessors in the States of Calefornia and Oregon, and the territorics, as may cateforms and Oregon, and the territories, as may appear to him to be just and equitable in consequence of the greater cost of living and travelling in those states and territories, and as may, in his judgment, be necessary to secure the services of competent and efficient men: Provided, further, That the rates of compensation thus allowed shall not exceed the rates paid to similar officers in such states and territories, respectively.

not exceed the rates paid to similar officers in such states and territories, respectively.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That assistant assessors shall make out their accounts for pay and charges allowed by law monthly, specifying each item and including the date of each day of service, and shall transmit the same to the assessor of the district, who shall thereupon examine the same, and if it appear just and in accordance with law, he shall indorse his approval thereon, but otherwise shall return the same with objections. Any such account so approved may be presented by the assistant assessor to the with objections. Any such account so approved may be presented by the assistant assessor to the collector of the district for payment, who shall thereupon pay the sume, and, when receipted by the assistant assessor, be allowed therefor upon presentation to the commissioner of internal revenue. Where any account, so transmitted to the assessor, shall be objected to in whole or in part, the assistant assessor may appeal to the commissioner of internal revenue, whose decision on the case shall be finsl; and should it appear, at any time, that any assessor has wilfully and corruptly approved any account, as aforesaid, allowing any assistant assessor a sum larger than was due according to law, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of internal revenue, upon proper proof missioner of internal revenue, upon proper proof thereof, to deduct the sum so allowed from any pay which may be due to such assessor; or the commissioner as aforesaid may direct a suit to be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction against the assessor or assistant assessor in de-fault, for the recovery of the amount wilfully and corruptly allowed, as hereinbefore mentioned.
Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall knowingly exercise or carry on any trade or business, for the exercising or carrying on of which trade or business a license is required, without taking out such license as is in that behalf required, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, in lieu of or in addition to other penalties now imposed by law, at the discretion of the court, be two years.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

JULES JARED'S "Email De Paris." The New Beautifier of the Skin.

TESTIMONIALS FROM CELEBRATED LA-

DIES: The secret of beautifying the skin being known only to Messrs. Jared & Rene, they honestly state that it differs from all other preparations. It gives to the most harsh and freekled skin both the color and texture of polished ivory, removing all discolorations whether appearing as freckles tan, morphew, moth, or black-worm specks, and is especially successful in smoothing out the marks left by Small-pox.

The agents of "L'Email de Paris" most confidently submit to the public the carnest endorse-

ments of such distinguished ladies as Signora Ristori, M'lle Felicita Vestvali, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Lucille Western, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Emma Waller,

Lucy Rushton, Noemie de Marguerrittes, Miss Agnes Perry,

and many others, whose high standing in the profession gives the stamp of truthfulness to heir intelligent and genuine approval. The Beautiful Lucille Western says:-

I find that the "Email" produces all the bril-liancy of rouge and lilly-white, with the great and peculiar advantages of perfect harmlessn It really adds to the softness and beauty of the

The Magnificent Vestvali says:—
I have suffered so much from the various white lotions, &c., which my theatrical profession oblives me to use, that I consider it a perfect benefaction to find a preparation which gives the necessary whiteness to the skin, and leaves the skin

ool and smooth. Miss Maggie Mitchell says:— I have tried the skin beautifier, "L'Email de Paris," and found that it instantly imparts a natural bloom and freshness to the complexion.

"Jared Email de Paris" is used as a delicate beautifier of the skin for Theatre, Saloon or Bal' Room, by the most refined and scrupulous ladies; producing all the beautifying effects of rouge and illy-white, without their vulgar glare or injury to

Sold by all first-class Druggists, Perfumers and Ladies' Hair Dressers.
L. Isabeau, 822 Broadway; Demas Barnes & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co., New York, and Eugene Jouin, 111 South Tenth street, and Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Philadelphia, Agents.
Orders by mail should be addressed to—

JARED & RENE, General Agents and Importers, New York.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) District of Albemarle in the District of North Carolina. NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN THAT A SPECIAL TERM
of the District Court of the United States for the District of Albemarle in the District of North Carolina, will be held in the Town of Elizabet City, North Carolina, commencing on the third Monday in January next, and this is notice thereof to all persons having any business in said Court.
By order of Hon. G. W. Brooks, Judge of said
Court. Witness Samuel T. Bond, Clerk of said Court at Edenton this the 10th day of December 1866. SAML. T. BOND, Clerk. U. S. Dis't. Court for

Dis't. Albemarle, N. C. 116-1m. Dec. 15, 1866.

NOTICE.

Fourth District, North-Carolina, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, General Inspector of Distilled Spirits for the Fourth Collection District of North Carolina, under the act to provide Internal Revenue, &c., approved June 30th, 1864, and amended July 13th, 1866, I hereby notify all interested, that I have entered upon the discharge of my duties, and that I should be addressed at Chapel Hill, N. C. General Inspector of Distilled Spirits, Fourth

District, N. C. Dec. 6th, 1866.

WANTED.

BY A LADY WHO HAS HAD EIGHT years experience in teaching, and a graduate of one of the best Seminaries of Virginia, a situation as teacher She will teach the English branches usually taught in female schools, French and Music on the Piano. Address, stating the num-ber of pupils, all particulars of the school &c. MISS A. B. BOHANNAN,

MATHEWS Court House,